CONTENTS

--()---

	PAGE
Environmental Factors Influencing the Activity of Soil Fungi. David	
Augustus Coleman	1
The Effect of Some Manganese Salts on Ammonification and Nitrification.	
P. E. Brown and G. A. Minges	67
Preliminary Investigations in Comparison of Field with Laboratory Experi-	87
ments in Soil Biology. George P. Koch	8/
in Soils, J. J. Skinner and J. H. Beattie	93
Soil Fungi and their Activities. Selman A. Waksman	103
Sources of Error in Soil Bacteriological Analysis. H. Clay Lint and David	200
A. Coleman	157
Studies on the Activity of Soil Protozoa. George P. Koch	163
Azotobacter in Hawaiian Soils. P. S. Burgess	183
The Effect of Time and Depth of Cultivating a Wheat Seed-Bed upon Bac-	
terial Activity in the Soil, P. L. Gainey	193
Sulfur on Alakali Soils. Jacob G. Lipman	205
Arthur G. McCall	207
Some Bacteriological Studies on Agar Agar. Carl Raymond Fellers	255
The Organic Phosphorus of Soil. R. S. Potter and T. H. Benton	291
Does Vanadium Interfere with the Determination of Phosphorus in Soils	
when the Phosphorous is Weighed as Magnesium Pyrophosphate? Ross	
Aiken Gortner and William M. Shaw	299
Factors Affecting the Absorption and Distribution of Ammonia Applied to	205
Soils. R. C. Cook The Nitric Nitrogen Content of the Country Rock. Robert Stewart and	305
William Peterson	345
Protozoa, as Affecting Bacterial Activities in the Soil. Selman A. Waksman.	363
The Loess Soils of the Nebraska Portion of the Transition Region: V. The	
Water-Soluble Constituents. Fred W. Upson and J. W. Calvin	377
On the Distribution of Phosphorus in a Vertical Section of Blue-grass Soil.	
Alfred M. Peter	387
The Organic Matter of the Soil: I. Some Data on Humus, Humus Carbon	395
and Humus Nitrogen. Ross Aiken Gortner	443
On the Nature of Ammonification and Nitrification, K. Miyake	481
The Vertical Distribution of Phosphorus in the Surface Soil of Prairies.	
Frederick J. Alway and Clayton O. Rost	493

SOIL SCIENCE

	PAGE
Sulfur Oxidation in Soils and its Effect on the Availability of Mineral Phosphates. Jacob G. Lipman, Harry C. McLean and H. Clay Lint	499
The Organic Matter of the Soil: II. A Study of Carbon and Nitrogen in	
Seventeen Successive Extracts; With Some Observations on the Nature	
of Black Pigment of the Soil. Ross Aiken Gortner	539
Ferrification in Soils. P. E. Brown and G. E. Corson	549
A Vegetation Experiment on the Availability of Nitrogenous Fertilizers in	
an Arid Soil. C. B. Lipman and W. F. Gericke	575
The Influence of Various Cations upon the Rate of Absorption of Ammonium	
Ion by Soil. K. Miyake	583

PLATES

ILAILS	
A STUDY OF THE ACTION OF CARBON BLACK AND SIMILAR ABSORBING MATERIALS IN SOILS	PAGE
PLATE I. Fig. 1.—Effect of carbon black in a poor soil on cowpeas. (No. 1 check, No. 2 carbon black buried in the soil in a porous cup). Fig. 2.—Effect of carbon black in a poor grass soil on clover. (No. 1 check, No. 2 carbon black buried in the soil in a porous cup.). PLATE II. Fig. 1.—Effect of carbon in porous jars buried in a poor garden soil, on string beans grown on the greenhouse bench. (Bed on left contains jars filled with soil; bed on right contains jars filled with carbon black). Fig. 2.—Effect of carbon black in porous jars in a soil to which vanillin was added, on string beans grown on the greenhouse bench. (Bed on left contains jars filled with soil; bed on right contains jars filled with carbon black.) PLATE III. Fig. 1.—Effect of carbon black in porous jars in a soil to which salicylic aldehyde was added, on string beans grown on a greenhouse bench. (Bed on left contains porous jars filled with carbon). Fig. 2.—Effect of chalk in porous jars buried in the soil in the field, on cowpeas. (Jars filled with chalk under the three rows to the left; no chalk under the three rows on the	102
right).	102
PLATE I. Fig. 1.—Absidia Orchidis. Different types of branching of the sporangiophore (x 104). Fig. 2.—Absidia Orchidis. Types of columellae (x 600). Fig. 3.—Absidia Orchidis. Spores (x 1200). Fig. 4.—Mucor botryoides. Branching of sporangiophore, carrying columellae (x 600). Fig. 5.—Mucor botryoides. Spores (x 1200). Fig. 6 a-b.—Mucor saturninus. Sporangiophores (x 200). Fig. 7.—Mucor saturninus. Columella (x 300). Fig. 8.—Mucor saturninus. Spore (x 1200). Fig. 9 a-b.—Mucor sp. (C. 44). Sporangiophores straight and curved type (x 104). Fig. 10.—Mucor sp. (C. 44). Columellae of the straight and curved type of sporangiophores (x 1200). Fig. 11.—Mucor sp. (C. 44). Spores (x 1200). Fig. 12.—Mucor sp. (D. 28). Columellae (x 600). Fig. 13.—Mucor sp. (D. 28). Spores (x 1200). Fig. 12.—Mucor sp. (D. 28). Portion of mycelium, showing oil globules and chlamydospores (x 600). Fig. 2.—Mucor Glomerula. Branching of Sporangiophores (x 60). Fig. 2.—Mucor Glomerula. Sporangia (x 310). Fig. 3.—Mucor Glomerula Columellae (x 310). Fig. 4.—Mucor circinelloides. Sporangiophores branched sympodially (x 60). Fig. 5.—Mucor circinelloides. Portion of mycelium, showing chlamydosphores (x 310). Fig. 6.—Mucor circinelloides. Spores (x 1200). Fig. 7.—Mucor hiemalis. Sporangium (x 310). Fig. 8.—Mucor hiemalis. Columellae (x 310). Fig. 9.—Mucor hiemalis. Spores (x 1200). Fig. 10.—Mucor plumbeus, showing branching of sporangiophores, 10 c, showing one sporangium and two columellae (x 310).	156

Fig. 11.—Mucor plumbeus. Portions of sporangiophore bearing a sessile sporangium (x 310). Fig. 12.—Mucor plumbeus. Spores (x 600). Fig. 13.—a-p.—Mucor plumbeus. Types of columellae (x 600). a, o, p from Strain I; b, c, g, h from Strain IV; e, f, d from Strain (C. 20); 1, m, n	
from Strain (D. 23); j, k from Strain (C. 22)	156
Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii. Branching of sporangiophore (x 600). Fig. 4.—Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii. Portion of mycelium showing chlamy-	
dospores (x 310). Fig. 5.—Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii Spores (x 1200).	
Fig. 6.—Monilia humicola. Portions of conidiferous branches showing formation of conidia (x 600). Fig. 7.—Aspergillus, sp. (C. 19).	
Vegetative hypliae and conidiophores (x 310). Fig. 8.—Aspergillus sp. (C. 19). Greatly enlarged swelling of conidiophore showing sterigmata and conidia (x 1200)	156
PLATE IV. Fig. 1.—Aspergillus calyptratus. Portion of conidiophore showing	130
swelling, sterigmata, and conidia (x 1200). Fig. 2.—Aspergillus calytra- tus. Conidial fructifications (x 104). Fig. 3.—Aspergillus repens (from	
raisin agar). A portion of the mycelial surface with perithecia and coni-	
diophores (x 104). Fig. 4.—Aspergillus repens. Conidial swelling with sterigmata (x 600). Fig. 5.—Aspergillus repens. Conidia (x 1200). Fig.	
6.—Aspergillus repens. Asci contains the ascospores also free ascospore	
(x 1200). Fig. 7Scopulariopsis brevicule (n. var. ?) Conidiophores	
with conidial chains of smooth spores (x 600). Fig. 8.—Scopulariopsis	
brevicaule (n. var. ?) Echinulate spores (x 600). Fig. 9.—Penicillium	
glaber. Portions of conidiophores showing sterigmata and spores (x 600). Fig. 10.—Penicillium desiscens. Portion of conidiophore magni-	
fied (x 600). Fig. 11.—Penicillium desiscens. Highly magnified portion of conidiophore to show sterigmata (x 1200). Fig. 12.—Penicillium	
desiscens. Spores (x 1200). Fig. 13.—Oidium sp. (A. 30). The breaking of the hyphae into oidia (x 570). Fig. 14.—Oidium lactis. Hyphae and	
abundant formation of side branches, resulting in the formation of odia	
(x 310). Fig. 15.—Cephalosporium sp. (D. 32). Formation of conidial	
heads at the tip of the branches or on the main hyphae (x 600)	156
PLATE V. Fig. 1.—Cephalosporium sp. (G. 23). Branching of conidiophore and	
formation of heads of conidia at the tip of the branches (x 310). Fig.	
2.—Cephalosporium sp. (G. 23). Spores (x 1200). Fig. 3.—Cephalos-	
porium (n. sp. ?) (C. 56). Branching of sporangiophore and the grouping of spores into heads (x 600). Fig. 4.—Cephalosporium (n. sp. ?)	
(C. 56). Branching of conidiophore, showing heads of spores sur-	
rounded by slime in heads (x 600). Fig. 5.—Cephalosporium (n. sp. ?)	
(C. 56). Spores (x 1200). Fig. 6.—Zygodesmus sp. Portion of mycelium	
with side branches carrying spores (x 104). Fig. 7.—Zygodesmus sp.	
Tips of the branches of the conidiophore, surrounded by spores (x 600).	
Fig. 8.—Zygodesmus sp. Three spores of the major strain Oc (x 1200).	
Fig. 9.—Zygodesmus sp. Four spores of the minor strain B (x 1200). Fig. 10.—Coniothyrium Fuckelii (?) Pycnidium surrounded by mycelium	
(x 60). Fig. 11.—Coniothyrium Fuckelii (?) Portion of mycelium (x 310)	
Fig. 12.—Coniothyrium Fuckelii (?) Spores (x 600.) Fig. 12.—Conio-	
thyrium Fuckelii (?) Spores (x 600). Fig. 13.—Cladosporium epiphyllum.	
Portion of fruiting hyphae and fructifications	156

	PAGE
Physiological Balance of Nutrient Solutions for Plants in Sand Cultures	
PLATE I. Wheat cultures about 20 days old, showing form of pot and arrangement for renewing the solutions	253
Some Bacteriological Studies on Agar Agar	
PLATE I. Plates showing the effect of concentration of agar in media on bacterial counts, Soil I	290
PLATE II. Plates showing the effect of concentration of agar in media on bacterial counts, Soil II.	290
PLATE III. Plates showing the effect of concentration of agar in media on	-
bacterial counts, Soil IV	290
pheres PLATE V. Plates showing the effect of sterilization of media at different pressures on bacterial counts. Fig. 1.—Water III, Medium 1 (Peptone). No. 1, Boiling Water. No. 2, 1 Atmosphere. No. 3, 2 Atmospheres. No. 4, 3 Atmospheres. Fig. 2.—Water III, Medium II (Synthetic). No. 1, Boiling Water. No. 2, 1 Atmosphere. No. 3, 2 Atmospheres. No. 4, 3	290
Atmospheres	290
THE NITRIC NITROGEN CONTENT OF THE COUNTRY ROCK	
PLATE I. Fig. 1.—Photograph of typical clay hill north of St. George, Utah, from which samples of shale were taken. Fig. 2.—Photograph taken in the shale hills northeast of Grand Junction, Colorado, showing the character of the exposed material, the nature of the weathering and the character of the native vegetation	362
THE ORGANIC MATTER OF THE SOIL: I. SOME DATA ON HUMUS, HUMUS CARBON AND HUMUS NITROGEN	
PLATE I. Fig. 1.—Showing the relative intensity of coloration per unit weight of organic carbon in the different extracts from Fargo clay loam. Each tube contained 0.0042 gm. organic carbon per 50 c.c. volume. Fig. 2.—Showing the relative intensity of coloration per unit weight of organic carbon in the different extracts from Fargo silt loam. Each tube contained 0.0046 gm. organic carbon per 50 c.c. volume	442
loess. Each tube contained 0.0046 gm. organic carbon per 50 c.c. volume. Fig. 2.—Showing the relative intensity of coloration per unit weight of organic carbon in the different extracts from Berkeley adobe. Each tube contained 0.0030 gm. organic carbon per 50 c.c. volume	442

SOIL SCIENCE

TEXT FIGURES

			PAGE
	E	Environmental Factors Influencing the Activity of Soil Fungi	
Fig.	1.	Diagram showing the influence of organic matter on the activity	
	2.	of soil fungi	9
	do.	of soil fungi	15
	3.		39
	4.	soil fungi	39
		soil fungi	43
	5.	Diagram showing the associative action of B. subtilis and Zygor- hynchus Vuilleminii	47
	6.	Diagram showing the influence of moisture on the associative ac-	
	~	tivities of B. Subtilis and Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii	50
	7.	Diagram showing the influence of moisture on the associative activities of B. subtilis and Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii	52
	8.	Diagram showing the influence of moisture on the associative ac-	-
	9.	tivities of B. subtilis and Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii Diagram showing the influence of temperature on the associative	54
	,	activities of B. subtilis and Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii	57
	10.	Diagram showing the influence of temperature on the associative activities of B. subtilis and Zygorhynchus Vuilleminii	58
	_		30
	PR	ELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS IN COMPARISON OF FIELD WITH LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS IN SOIL BIOLOGY	
Fig.	1.	Diagram of plot containing 33 areas used in comparing field and laboratory experiments in soil biology. Areas are 6 inches square and 4 inches deep, and are placed 18 inches apart	88
		Sources of Error in Soil Bacteriological Analysis	
Fig.	1.	Diagram of apparatus used for mixing soil	160
		STUDIES ON THE ACTIVITY OF SOIL PROTOZOA	
Fig.	1.	Diagram of apparatus used for separating protozoa from bacteria.	178
	E	FFECT OF TIME AND DEFTH OF CULTIVATING A WHEAT SEED-BED UPON BACTERIAL ACTIVITY IN THE SOIL.	
Fig.	1.	Diagram showing NO ₃ accumulation in soil from different depths.	198
	2.	Diagram showing the effect of varying water content upon NO ₃ formation in soil from experiment field	201
	3.	Diagram showing the relation between available water and NO ₃ content under field conditions, 1911	202
	4.	Diagram showing the relation between available water and NO ₃ content under field conditions, 1913	203
		Physiological Balance of Nutrient Solutions for Plants in Sand Cultures	
Fig.	1.	Dry weights of wheat grown for 20 days in sand cultures, with a three-salt solution varying from 0.1 atmosphere to 5.0 atmospheres total osmotic concentration	217

Fig.	2.	Triangular diagram showing the arrangement of the sand cultures with respect to the partial concentration of the three salts em-	PAGE
		ployed.	225
Fig.	3.	Triangular diagrams showing areas of high and low yield of tops,	228
Fig.	4.	Relative dry weights of cultures grown in sand and in solution cul-	
		tures of sub-optimal and of optimal total concentrations	230
Fig.	5.	Triangular diagram showing areas of high and of low yield of roots.	233
Fig.	6.	Relative transpiration and dry weight of tops and of roots of wheat	
		grown in sand cultures for a period of 24 days	240
Fig.	7.	The water-requirement for the entire plant, for dry weight of tops	
		and for dry weight of roots	243
Fig.	8.	Areas of high and of low water-requirement values. The figures	
		give the absolute values for 18 selected cultures	244
		SOME BACTERIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON AGAR AGAR	
Fig.	1.	Diagram showing the effect of agar concentration on bacterial counts.	264
Fig.	2.	Diagram showing the influence of reaction of media on bacterial	204
4.25.	m.,	counts (Series I)	269
	3.	Diagram showing the influence of reaction of media on bacterial	-07
	-	counts (Series II)	271
	4.	Diagram showing the influence of reaction of media on counts	
		of soil fungi	274
	5.	Diagram showing the influence of sterilization at different tempera-	
		tures on bacterial counts	277
	6.	Diagram showing the correlation of moisture loss and acidity in-	
		crease	281
	7.	Diagram showing the deterioration of media on storage	283
	F	ACTORS AFFECTING THE ABSORPTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMONIA APPLIED TO SOILS	
Fig.	1,	Diagram showing the effect of CaO and K ₂ SO ₄ upon the absorp-	
	_	tion of ammonia.	318
	3.	Diagram showing the effect of increased amounts of CaO upon the	000
		absorption of ammonia	320
	3.	Diagram showing the effect of reaction of solution upon the ab-	721
	4.	sorption of ammonia	321
	4.	bution of ammonia	331
	5.	Diagram showing the vertical distribution of ammonia applied	331
	a).	to soils	333
	6.	Diagram showing the effect of CaO, CaCO ₃ , K ₂ SO ₄ and acid phos-	000
	0.	phate upon the vertical distribution of applied ammonia (Soils	
		I, II and III)	338
	7.	Diagram showing the effect of CaO, CaO3, K2SO4 and acid phos-	
		phate upon the vertical distribution of applied ammonia (Soils	
		IV, V and VI)	339
	~	,	
	TE	REGION V. THE WATER-SOLUBLE CONSTITUENTS	
Fig.	1.	Map of Nebraska showing distribution of the loess, precipitation	
		belts, the altitude and the locations of the fields sampled	377

	On	N THE DISTRIBUTION OF PHOSPHORUS IN A VERTICAL SECTION OF BLUEGRASS SOIL	PACE
Fig.	1.	Phosphorus in soil sections, Experiment Station Farm, Lexing-	
	2,	ton, Ky	390 391
	Тне	Organic Matter of the Soil: I. Some Data on Humus, Humus Carbon and Humus Nitrogen	
Fig.	1.	Apparatus for the determination of organic carbon by wet combus-	401
	2.	A graphic representation of the data on Fargo clay loam as given in Tables III and XXI	417
	3.	A graphic representation of the data on Fargo silt loam as given in Tables IV and XXI	417
	4.	A graphic representation of the data on Carrington silt loam as	410
	5.	given in Tables V and XXI	418
	6.	given in Tables VI and XXI	418
	7.	given in Tables VII and XXI	418
		in Tables VIII and XXI	418
	8.	A graphic representation of the data on Hempstead silt loam as given in Tables IX and XXI	419
1	9.	A graphic representation of the data on Marshall silt loam as given in Tables X and XXI	419
	10.	A graphic representation of the average data for the eight soils as given in Tables XIX and XXI	420
	11.	A graphic representation of the data on the acid muck soil as given in Tables XI and XXI.	421
	12.	A graphic representation of the data on sphagnum-covered peat as given in Tables XII and XXI	421
	13.	A graphic representation of the data on calcareous black peat as given in Tables XIII and XXI	421
	14.	A graphic representation of the data on acid brown peat as given	
	15.	in Tables XIV and XXI	421
	16.	as given in Tables XV and XXI	422
	18	in Tables XVI and XXI	422
	1/.	A graphic representation of the average of the determinations given in Table XXXIII	435
	Тн	E INFLUENCE OF SALTS ON THE BACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SOIL	
Fig.	1.	The upper graph represents the molecular concentrations at which the highest stimulation is noted The lower graph shows the percentage of stimulation at the above-noted molecular concentrations, the untreated soil being counted as producing 100 per cent of ammonia	472

			PAGE
	2.	Diagram showing the molecular concentrations at which the various salts are toxic to ammonification	473
	3.	Diagram showing the molecular concentrations which reduce the ammonia produced to three-fourths normal	473
	4.	Diagram showing the percentages of ammonia produced in 100 gm. of soil to which had been added 10×10 ⁻⁸ molecules of the various salts, untreated soil being counted as producing 100 per cent	474
		ON THE NATURE OF AMMONIFICATION AND NITRIFICATION	
Fig.	1.	Diagram showing a comparison of the amount of ammonia nitrogen found with that calculated by formula	486
	St	JLFUR OXIDATION IN SOILS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE AVAILABILITY OF MINERAL PHOSPHATES	
Fig.	1.	posts during a period of 30 weeks	517
	2.	Curves showing the citrate-soluble P ₂ O ₅ and SO ₄ found in the composts made up with the sand during a period of 30 weeks	525
	3.	Curves showing the citrate-soluble P ₂ O ₅ and SO ₄ found in the composts made up with greenhouse soil during a period of 30 weeks.	526
	4.	Curves showing the citrate-soluble P ₂ O ₅ and SO ₄ found in the composts made up with Sassafras loam soil during a period of 30	-
	5.	weeks	527
		of phosphorus and acidity: length of incubation period 6 weeks.	532
		ORGANIC MATTER OF THE SOIL: II. A STUDY OF CARBON AND NITRO- GEN IN SEVENTEEN SUCCESSIVE EXTRACTS; WITH SOME OBSERVA- TIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE BLACK PIGMENT OF THE SOIL	
Fig.	1.	A graphic representation of the data in Table II	545
		Ferrification in Soils	
Fig.	1.	Diagram of apparatus used in Method I	555
	2.	Diagram of apparatus used in Method II	555
	3.	Diagram of apparatus used in Method IV	555
	4.	Diagram of apparatus used in Method VI	560
	5.	Diagram of apparatus used in Method VIII	560 560
	6.	Diagram of apparatus used in Method X	566
	8.	Diagram showing ferrification and deferrification in solutions	568
	O.	Diagram showing terrification and deterrification in sand	200

ERRATA

VOLUME I

Page 163, line 6 from foot of page, "COa" should read "SOa".

Page 392, Table VI, heading of first column, "Incr. 1 c.c. over 2.0 c.c." should read "Incr. 1 c.c. over 0.2 c.c."; heading of second column "Incr. 1 c.c. over 1.0 c.c." should read "Incr. 5 c.c. over 1 c.c."; heading of third column "Incr. .5 c.c. over 0.2 c.c." should read "Incr. 1 c.c. over 0.2 c.c."

Page 505-508. "A Rapid Method for the Estimation of Calcium Oxide in Peat Soils," by R. A. Gortner. For index references, see Index of Vol. II.

Page 541, line 11 from bottom, "Oudenmans" should read "Oudemans."

Page 571, lines 6 and 7. "The effect of reaction on ammonification by these fungi is more pronounced in clay than in sandy soil" should read "The effect of reaction on ammonification by these fungi is more pronounced in sandy than in clay soil."

VOLUME II

Page 2, line 15, "Oudmann" should read "Oudemans."

Page 63, reference 9, "Keimghabt" should read "Keimghalt."

Page 64, reference 13, "Denitrifikateonsbakterien" should read "Denitrifikationsbakterien."

Page 102, legend for Plate I, figure 2, "or" should read "on."

Page following page 102, legend for Plate II, figure 2, "bed on right" should read "bed on left," and "bed on left" should read "bed on right."

Page 112, line 2, "48 per cent of iron" should read "48 per cent of Fe₂O₃".

Page 112, line 22, "indentification" should read "identification."

Page 118, line 2 in table, "Peiicillium atramentasum" should read "Penicillium atramentosum." Page 118, line 17 from foot of table, "Dematuim pallulans" should read "Dematium pullulans."
Page 129, line 15 from foot of page, "Tukal" should read "Zukal."

Page 131, line 10, "medicum" should read "medium."

Page 135, line 13 from foot of page, "cinnabarimus" should read "cinnabarimus."

Page 137, line 22, "pollulans" should read "pullulans."
Page 144, line 3 from foot of table, "roseum" should read "roseum.

Page 144, last line in table, "pollulans" should read "pullulans."

Page following page 156, legend for Plate IV, fig. 3, "canidiophores" should read "conidiophores."

Page following page 156, legend for Plate V, fig. 11, "Fuckii" should read "Fuckelii."

Page 167, line 12, "hard" should read "hand."
Page 217, line 3, "3.0" should read "3.5."

Page 217, figure 1, "atmosphe es" should read "atmospheres."
Page 221, line 24, "1 tenth" should read "2 tenths."
Page 221, line 25, "2 tenths" should read "1 tenth."

Page 225, figure 2, "calci m" should read "calcium."

Page 230, figure 4, lettering across foot of cut should read: upper line, "R, R 2, R 3, R 4, R 5, R 6, R 7, R 8," and lower line "C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 6, C 7, C 8, C 1, C 2, C 3,

C 4, C 5, C 6, C 7, C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 6, C 1, C 2, C 3, C 4, C 5, C 1, C 2, C 3,

C 4, C 1, C 2, C 3, C 1, C 2, C 1.

Page 245, footnote, next to last line, "MgO" should read "Mg."

Page 248, line 28, insert "ratio" after "calcium-magnesium"
Page 252, reference 28, "Oesterhout" should read "Osterhout."

Page 258, line 17, "Bacillus Rutida" should read "Bacillus Putida." Page 265, add footnote: "Per cent acidities are represented in terms of normal, rather than concentrated acid."

Page 266, line 11, "Stömer" should read "Störmer."

Page 271, figure 3, legend, add "(Series 2)."

Page 338, figure 6, legend, "CaO₃" should read "CaCO₃".

Page 411, Table VII, third entry, "Carbonate CO" should read "Carbonate CO₃".

Page 437, footnote, line 19, "sols" should read "soils."

Page 481, line 25, equation (2) "a" should read "a".

5.56 5.55 -" should read "log Page 485, line 2, "log -184.27 184.28

Page 488, line 9, two lines following Table III should immediately precede the table.

Page 496, line 3, "phosporus" should read "phosphorus."

